Applicants have provided herewith copies of the Foreword and Preface of the International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook which indicate that "[i]t is the goal of the cosmetic industry to have a single worldwide reference, based on sound scientific principles, that will allow the identification of the composition of personal care products." *See* Foreword, page v. Accordingly, the Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association (CTFA) works in collaboration with similar associations around the world, including Europe and Japan. *Id.* For example, the United States, EU Member States, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Australia, Canada, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Argentina, China, Norway, Mexico, Israel, Peru, Brazil, The Philippines, Singapore, Switzerland, and Thailand all officially recognize this dictionary as an official source of information regarding cosmetic ingredients. *See* Preface, page viii. Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook as a definitive, international reference guide for cosmetic ingredients.

Volume 2, Section 3 of the dictionary lists various classes of known cosmetic ingredients. Specifically, plant extracts are classified as "Biological Products" at p. 1646 (attached herewith) and essential oils are classified as "Essential Oils" at p. 1669 (attached herewith). Accordingly, Applicants submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that essentials oils are not within the scope of the at least one plant extract according to the present application.

FINNEGAN
HENDERSON
FARABOW
GARRETT &
DUNNER LLP

1300 I Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
202.408.4000
Fax 202.408.4400
www.finnegan.com

III. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to Deposit Account No. 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW
GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P

Thalia V. Warnement, Reg No. 39,064

By: for Anthony C. Tridico
Anthony C. Tridico
Reg. No. 45,958

DATE: April 9, 2002

FINNEGAN
HENDERSON
FARABOW
GARRETT &
DUNNER LLP

1300 I Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
202.408.4000
Fax 202.408.4400
www.finnegan.com

International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook

Eighth Edition
2000

Editors
John A. Wenninger
Renae C. Canterbery
G. N. McEwen, Jr., Ph.D., J.D.

Volume 1

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1101 17th Street, NW, Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20036-4702

The *International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook* contains information about ingredient labeling requirements in the United States, the European Union, and other countries. This information is based on publicly available information. While every effort was made to ensure its accuracy and timeliness, compliance with the laws and regulations of the United States, the European Union, or other countries is solely the responsibility of the user of the *Dictionary and Handbook*. CTFA cannot be held responsible for any specific or general use of the information in the *Dictionary and Handbook* and disclaims any liability arising from reliance thereon.

The INCI Names presented in the *International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook* are the result of substantial efforts by CTFA Staff and a committee of experts from the industry and government. INCI Names are developed and assigned on the basis of rules developed by CTFA. The material as presented in this format is unique and found nowhere else. The compilation and arrangement of the information for convenient reference represents an extensive amount of staff resources, judgment, effort, and time, and contributes to the originality of the text. The *International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook* is fully copyrighted and may not be copied by any means without the written permission of CTFA.

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Foreword

CTFA is pleased to present the new Eighth Edition of the *International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook (Dictionary)*. This edition represents 27 years of continuing effort in the development of a unique nomenclature system for cosmetic ingredients.

Through the years, the *Dictionary* has undergone many revisions dictated by changes in the marketplace, in the availability of new and exciting raw materials, and in regulatory requirements in countries that recognize INCI (International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredient) labeling names. It is the goal of the cosmetic industry to have a single worldwide reference, based on sound scientific principles, that will allow the identification of the composition of personal care products. CTFA is committed to working with national governments, trade associations, and other organizations to ensure that the *Dictionary* provides the world community with accurate, transparent, and harmonized nomenclature.

The widespread use and international recognition of INCI names can be attributed to the use of uniform, science-based ingredient names that minimize the language barriers that often hinder consumer understanding and international trade. The concept of uniform labeling names has received widespread support from raw material and finished product manufacturers, the scientific and medical community, and regulatory bodies in the United States and elsewhere. A key element of this acceptance is the establishment of a single ingredient labeling name for each material that promotes a common understanding throughout the world.

CTFA is working closely with Colipa, the European Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Perfumery Association representing the national cosmetic trade associations of the European Union Member States, with the Japan Cosmetic Industry Association, and with other organizations around the world to ensure that rules for harmonization of INCI labeling names are developed to accommodate differing approaches in national laws and regulations. Harmonization is essential to the free movement of goods on a global basis.

As this edition is prepared for publication in mid-1999, efforts to further enhance the global utility of INCI nomenclature are continuing.

Some revisions of INCI names are introduced in this edition to further simplify names and to promote harmonization.

These modifications are explained in the Introduction, Part A, "Regulatory and Ingredient Use Information." Users of the *Dictionary* should consult the Introduction for essential labeling information to ensure proper use of names on finished product labels.

This edition of the *Dictionary*, as with previous editions, is published by CTFA as a service to the industry, to the scientific community, and to the world's consumers. We hope it proves to be an especially valuable reference.

E. Edward Kavanaugh, President, CTFA

G. N. McEwen, Jr., Ph.D., J.D., Vice President-Science, CTFA

Preface

Historical Notes

In the 1940s, the cosmetic industry recognized the problem in identifying and describing common cosmetic ingredients. To address this problem, a Board of Standards was instituted by the Toilet Goods Association (which later became the Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association). The Board worked to develop specifications and descriptions for common ingredients, and sponsored annual scientific meetings to address specific issues of importance to cosmetic chemists.

During the late 1960s, there was growing interest from consumer representatives and from the federal government in the United States in value comparison for commonly purchased products. The need to identify ingredients in personal care products was an outgrowth of this movement. As a consensus regarding the importance of cosmetic ingredient labeling emerged during this period, the cosmetic industry realized that little public information was available on the identity of ingredients used to formulate cosmetic products.

CTFA responded quickly to identify the ingredients used n cosmetics by surveying cosmetic companies. This effort discovered that a given cosmetic ingredient might be identified by several different trade and chemical names. CTFA's effort to clarify the names from this survey marked the beginning of the development of a uniform nomenclature system for cosmetic ingredient identification.

n 1972, CTFA presented a formal recommendation to DA outlining two possible approaches for cosmetic ngredient labeling: one based on generic names for ngredients, and one based on specific names. FDA esponded that the names must be specific and based n ch mical structure or composition.

CTFA immediately established a committee charged with reating uniform names for cosmetic ingredients using uidelines recommended by the FDA. The committee onsisted of industry experts in the fields of chemistry nd cosmetic science and technology, as well as repre- entatives from the American Medical Association, the .S. Adopted Names Council, and the U.S. Food and rug Administration.

The compilation of uniform names (CTFA Adopted Names) and related technical information led to the publication of the First Edition of the *CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary* in 1973. Soon thereafter, the FDA published a proposed regulation, under the authority of the U.S. Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, requiring cosmetic ingredient labeling in the United States (U.S. Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 701.3 (21 CFR 701.3)). When the final regulation was published, the First Edition of the *Dictionary* was cited as the primary source of ingredient names for labeling cosmetic products.

In acknowledgment of the broadening use of CTFA nomenclature around the world, the "CTFA Adopted Name" designation was changed to "International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredient" or INCI name in 1993, and the title, *CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary*, was revised to become *International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary*.

The title was changed again for the Seventh Edition (1997) to the *International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook* to recognize the addition of information formerly contained in a separate publication titled the *International Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook*. That information was primarily associated with identifying the Chemical Classes, Functions and Reported Product Categories of the listed ingredients.

The current edition, the eighth, has grown substantially since 1997. This edition now contains more than 10,000 monographs of INCI labeling names, an increase of more than 1,250 since the last edition. There are also more than 24,500 trade names cross referenced from 963 suppliers representing 32 countries.

International Recognition

In 1993, the European Commission recognized the need to promote cosmetic ingredient labeling in the European Union, and cited the *International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary* as a source for ingredient nomenclature. CTFA then began working with Colipa, the European Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Perfumery Association representing the national cosmetic trade associations of the European Union (EU) Member States, to develop nomenclature that would be acceptable to the various countries of Europe.

CTFA's International Nomenclature Committee and Colipa's Liaison Committee Labeling Nomenclature, began working closely together in 1993 to ensure that INCI labeling names would, to the extent possible, be acceptable in both the United States and the EU. In the Fifth Edition (1993), alternate INCI labeling names for the United States and the EU were first identified, as national regulations required different names for their approved colorants.

Based on the nomenclature in the Sixth Edition (1995), Colipa prepared an inventory of cosmetic ingredients, assigning different names to color additives, botanicals, and certain "trivial" names. The European Commission published this inventory on June 1, 1996 (Commission Decision 96/335/EEC). The EU Inventory is intended to provide greater awareness regarding ingredients used in cosmetic products and also to serve as a reference document for common nomenclature for cosmetic ingredient labeling for the EU Member States.

In additi n to the United States and the EU Member States, other countries have recognized the need for uniformity in cosmetic ingredient nomenclature. The Japan Ministry of Health and Welfare cites the nomenclature used in the *Dictionary* in its official ingredient standards. The Republic of Korea recognizes the *Dictionary* as an official compendium of cosmetic ingredients for the purpose of raw material and finished product approval. Australia cites the *Dictionary* as a source of ingredient nomenclature for labeling purposes in a regulation requiring full ingredient labeling (*Trade Practices (Consumer Product Information Standards, Cosmetics) Regulations, Statutory Rules 1991, No. 327).* Health Canada, in draft regulations (1999), currently being considered, cites the *Dictionary* and the INCI labeling names for cosmetic product labeling. A cosmetic standard under development in Saudi Arabia also cit s the *Dictionary* as the source of ingredient names for product import and labeling purposes. The South African government cites the *Dictionary* as a source of labeling names *(Regulations Governing the Labeling, Advertising, and Composition of Cosmetics, No. R 924 of June 7, 1991, Rule 327).* Turkey also cites the *Dictionary* for labeling *(Cosmetic Regulations No. 21899 of April 8, 1994, as amended January 28, 1998).*

Argentina references the *Dictionary* in *Regulation No. 1110/99, Article 2, Paragraph 3(i). March 15, 1999.* The government of China notes the *Dictionary* under the *Ministry of Public Health Stipulation of the Application and Assessment for Cosmetic Products, Article 9, Paragraph 3, effective May 1, 1999.* Norway's *General Order for the Production, Import, and Distribution . . . of Cosmetics and Body Care Products, Chapter III, Paragraph 14, October 26, 1995* also references the *Dictionary.* In Mexico, the *Mexican Official Standard NOM-141-SSAI-195, Goods and Services, Labeling for Pre-Packaged Perfumery and Beauty Products, Section 4.4.2* also references the *Dictionary.* Israel cites the names in the *Dictionary* under *Cosmetic Registration, Section 4(e), December 2, 1993.* Colombia cites the *Dictionary* in *Decree, No. 677, Article 51, April 26, 1995.* Peru cites the *Dictionary* in *Supreme Decree No. 010-97-SA, Title V, December 24, 1997.* In addition, the *Dictionary* is recognized as a source of ingredient names in Brazil, The Philippines, Singapore, Switzerland, and Thailand.

It is expected that this wide acceptance of the *Dictionary* will grow as more countries require ingredient labeling for the marketing of cosmetic and personal care products. More governments are recognizing the need for nomenclature transparency for consumers and for the scientific and medical communities, as well as the importance of common ingredient designations to facilitate free trade.

Benefits of International Uniformity

Although the primary function of the *Dictionary* is to provide uniform nomenclature for labeling purposes, it has also been recognized as the single most important compendium on the source, composition, and chemistry of cosmetic raw materials.

Cosmetic ingredients include synthetic organic chemicals, plant and animal-derived ingredients, minerals, and complex mixtures whose compositions vary depending on source and processing.

Given the multiplicity of methods and processes involved in the production of cosmetic raw materials, and the complexity of the scientific names used in the fields of chemistry, biology, and related disciplines, the establishment of a uniform, science-based nomenclature system is a necessary undertaking.

This comprehensive collection of information makes the *Dictionary* a valuable reference not only for the consumer and for industry worldwide, but also for the medical community and for scientists conducting research in chemistry, toxicology, microbiology, and related sciences.

There are many benefits to a uniform system of labeling names for cosmetic ingredients, including the transparency provided to consumers as ingredients are identified by a single labeling name regardless of the national origin of the product. In addition, dermatologists and others in the medical community are ensured an orderly diss mination of scientific information, which helps to identify agents responsible for adverse reactions.

Furthermore, scientists are ensured that information from scientific and other technical publications will be referenced by a uniform name and that multiple names for the same material will not lead to confusion, misidentification, or the loss of essential information. Finally, the cosmetic industry is able to track the safety and the regulatory status of ingredients efficiently on a global basis, enhancing its ability to market safe products in compliance with various national regulations.

Introduction

A. R gulatory and Ingredient Use Information

N tice to Users

This edition of the *International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook (Dictionary)* continues the use of ingredient names established to minimize the differences in the nomenclature recognized by regulatory authorities in the United States and the European Union (EU). Users must consult the information provided in Section 1, Monographs, and the general information that follows, to ensure the INCI (International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredient) Names used in labeling are appropriate for their intended markets. The types of ingredients, most frequently affected are:

Colorants
Botanicals (Plant-Derived Ingredients)
Denatured Alcohol
U.S. Over-the-Counter (OTC) Drug Ingredients

Users of the *Dictionary* must note that labeling names for ingredients in the above categories intended for sale in the United States may be different from those intended for sale in the European Union or in other countries.

The regulatory and ingredient use descriptions contained in this edition of the *Dictionary* are based on information available to CTFA as of June 1, 1999. Changes to regulatory and use information after this date are available from CTFA.

U.S. Colorants

The term "color additive" is defined, in part, by U.S. law as a material which:

(A) is a dye, pigment, or other substance made by a proc ss of synthesis, or similar artifice, or extracted, isolated, or otherwise derived, with or without intermediate or final change of identity, from a vegetable, animal, mineral, or other source, and;

(B) when added or applied to a food, drug or cosmetic, or to the human body or any part thereof, is capable (alone or through reaction with other substances) of imparting color thereto. *Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act*, (FD&C Act) Section 201(t)(1).

In the United States, a cosmetic containing a colorant (except a coal-tar hair dye) that is not approved by the FDA is regarded as "adulterated" and subject to regulatory action by FDA. FD&C Act, Section 601 (e).

NOTE - *An exception to this requirement exists for "coal-tar" (synthetic organic) colorants used in hair dyes, provided other regulatory requirements are met (see information in this section under U.S. Hair Colorants and the U.S. Hair Dye Exemption).*

Colorants approved for use in the United States are listed in Title 21 of the U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations*, 21 CFR, Parts 73, 74, and 82.

A listing of the INCI Names of U.S. approved colorants may be found in Section 3, Chemical Classes, under the following headings:

- Color Additives - Batch Certified by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration
- Color Additive Lakes - Batch Certified by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration
- Color Additives - Exempt from Batch Certification by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration

Color Additives Subject to Batch Certification

With the exception of "coal-tar" hair dyes, all "synthetic organic" color additives are subject to batch certification by the FDA. Each batch of an approved synthetic organic colorant must be tested and certified by the FDA as meeting standards and specifications found in 21 CFR 74.

Color Additives Exempt from Batch Certification

Some U.S. approved colorants are exempt from batch certification by the FDA. In order to be legally used in the U.S., however, these colorants must meet specification and use restrictions stipulated in 21 CFR 73. Examples of U.S. approved colorants *not* subject to batch certification are:

- Aluminum Powder
- Bismuth Oxychloride
- Titanium Dioxide

New Abbreviated Labeling Names for U.S. Colorants

Official names for colorants subject to batch certification may be found in 21 CFR Parts 73, 74, and 82. These names must be used by the colorant manufacturer to identify the product that has been batch certified by the FDA. Industry has proposed two alternative labeling schemes for cosmetic product labeling, and the FDA has agreed to accept one of them, abbreviated names.

FDA originally proposed the use of abbreviated names for U.S. colorants in the *Federal Register* on June 6, 1985 (50 FR 23815). At that time, the FDA stated that firms may use the abbreviated names on product labels. In correspondence with CTFA, dated June 7, 1999, the FDA reaffirmed its intention to permit cosmetic firms to use the abbreviated names on product labels while a final rule on the matter is pending.

The abbreviated labeling names apply only to U.S. color additives that are subject to batch certification. Under this scheme, the cosmetic product manufacturer does not have to include "FD&C" or "D&C," "No.," or the type of lake "Aluminum, Zirconium, etc.," on their product labels. Examples of the abbreviated and the original names associated with U.S. colorants follow:

Abbreviated Labeling Name	U.S. FDA Batch Certification Name
Blue 1	FD&C Blue No. 1
Red 6	D&C Red No. 6
Ext. Violet 2	Ext. D&C Violet No. 2
Red 40 Lake	FD&C Red No. 40 Aluminum Lake

Other Restriction for U.S. Colorants

There may be specific use restrictions for some U.S. approved colorants, such as: "for external use except eye area," or "for nail polish only at 1% level." Restrictions for U.S. approved colorants may be found in 21 CFR 73, 74 & 83.

EU Colorants

Colorants approved for use in the EU may be found in Annex IV of the European Commission Cosmetic Directive (Dir. 76/768/EEC - June 1991, with additional Commission Directives). A listing of the INCI Names of EU approved colorants may be found in Section 3, Chemical Classes, under Colorants - Approved in the EU.

Some approved EU colorants are chemically similar to those approved for the U.S.; however, their specifications and use limitations may differ. With a few exceptions, colorants are listed in Annex IV by their Colour Index numbers. The INCI labeling name for lakes and salts of EU colorants, not otherwise prohibited in Annex II or regulated by Annex V (76/768/EEC - June 1991), is th same CI Number as the colorant found in Annex IV, without reference to the laking agent or salt.

Some EU approved colorants are subject to use restrictions. For example, use restrictions may prohibit use of a colorant in the eye area or on mucous membranes. The use restrictions for EU approved colorants may be found in EU Cosmetic Directive (Dir. 76/768/EEC - June 1991), Annex IV.

Harmonized INCI Names for Colorants For U.S. and EU Markets

Industry has proposed that a dual declaration of colorants with both the U.S. name and the EU name be allowed on labels of those cosmetic products intended for sale in both the U.S. and EU markets. Examples of harmonized names are as follows:

- Green 3 (CI 42053)
- Ultramarines (CI 77007)

NOTE: *Although the U.S. FDA has indicated a willingness to accept this approach as an interim step while it considers the question of harmonized ingredient labeling, CTFA has been informed that*

certain EU member states have refused to accept this approach.

Persons using harmonized INCI labeling names on products intended for the U.S. and EU markets must ensure that the colorants conform with regulatory requirements for the U.S. and the EU, i.e., batch certification from FDA where required, and/or EU Annex IV limitations and requirements.

Colorant Cross Index

Section 13 contains a cross index of colorants approved for use in the United States, the EU, and Japan. This cross index is provided to assist the user in identifying colorants approved for use in these countries. However, the user must be aware that there will be specification differences so that colorants purchased for use in one market, may not be chemically identical or acceptable for use in another.

The specific laws and regulations concerning the use of colorants include:

- Title 21 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations*, Parts 73, 74, and 82
- *EU Cosmetic Directive* 76/768/EEC - Annex IV
- *Ministerial Ordinance on the Coal-tar Colors Permitted for Use in Drugs, etc.* - MHW Ordinance No.3, 1967; MHW Ordinance No.55, 1952, Japan

Th U.S. Hair Dye Exemption

U.S. laws and regulations prohibit any cosmetic product intended for sale and distribution in the U.S. from containing a colorant that has not been previously approved by the FDA. An exception to this prohibition exists for "coal-tar" (synthetic organic) hair dyes in products whose labels display the following statement:

"Caution - This product contains ingredients which may cause skin irritation on certain individuals and a preliminary test according to accompanying directions should first be made. This product must not be used for dyeing eyelashes or eyebrows; to do so may cause blindness." *Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act*, Section 601(a).

In addition to the above caution statement, the labeling must include adequate directions for conducting the "preliminary test." The term "hair dye" specifically does *not* include eyelash or eyebrow dyes. *Federal FD&C Act*, Section 601(a).

"Coal-tar" is a historical term used in U.S. regulations that relates most synthetic organic chemicals to their original source in the 19th century. Today most of these colorants are synthesized from chemicals derived from petroleum sources. U.S. 4 *Federal Register* 1514, April 8, 1939.

"Coal-tar" dyes do not include colorants derived from vegetable substances or metallic salts, such as henna, lead acetate, and bismuth citrate. Such ingredients do not fall under the "coal- tar" hair dye exemption under U.S. Regulations (U.S. 38 *Federal Register* 2996, January 1, 1973). The use of vegetable substances and metallic salts require FDA approval before use as a colorant for hair.

U.S. and EU Hair Colorant Nomenclature

The INCI labeling names for hair colorants in the U.S. and the EU are the same, and with few exceptions are based on the chemical structure of the ingredient. For simple chemical structures, the chemical name of the colorant is used. When the chemical structure is very complex, a combination of letters and numbers may be assigned with the prefix "HC." In addition, the names of colorants as listed in the Colour Index may be used. Examples of INCI names of hair colorants follow:

- HC Blue No. 4
- Acid Red 14
- Basic Violet 4
- 2-Amino-5-Nitrophenol

Botanicals

Cosmetic ingredients derived directly from plants with little processing are designated as botanicals. Generally, these ingredients have not undergone significant chemical modification and include preparations such as extracts, juices, distillates, powders, and oils.

The earliest rules for identifying botanical ingredients for cosmetic labeling purposes were developed in the United States. With few ingredients initially, and those being very general in nature, it made sense to simply call them by their common name, for example: apple, orange, etc. As more distinct ingredients entered the market, however, and as it became apparent that many of the common names could be ambiguous, it was recognized that new rules for assigning names would be required. At the same time, countries around the world were expressing interest in requiring cosmetic ingredient labeling for their products, and were considering using the U.S. nomenclature as a base, but expressed concern that common American names for plants would not be understandable to their citizens.

After a number of meetings with industry, in the U.S. and internationally, the International Nomenclature Committee recommended that new rules recognize the advantages of using the more scientific Latin binomial (Genus and species) names, as the basis for botanical nomenclature. With this approach, much more specificity could be given to the botanical source of the ingredient, and recognition would be facilitated for the entire scientific community. Discussions with international representatives produced agreement for this approach.

It was also acknowledged that the change from the common names to the more specific Latin binomial names must provide for transition so that consumers could understand the new names and relate them to familiar ingredients. As a first step in promoting this change, new INCI names began using Latin binomial names to identify botanical ingredients in 1993. Then, in the sixth edition of the *Dictionary*, 1995, the Latin names corresponding to common names were introduced. This approach, called "harmonized nomenclature" at that time, still used the common name, but presented the Latin binomial parenthetically.

Revised INCI Labeling Names for Botanicals in the United States

With this, the eighth edition of the *Dictionary, 2000*, the final phase of this familiarization process is introduced by changing the order of presentation to provide the Latin names of the botanical first, with the common names in parentheses. Additionally, where the common name is very similar to the botanical name, for example, Angelica (Angelica Acutiloba), the common names have been deleted entirely. Additionally, the relevant plant part and the type of preparation have been added to the INCI names where necessary. Examples of the revised INCI labeling names for botanicals and the former names are shown below:

Seventh Edition (1997) Monograph INCI Name

Tangerine (Citrus Tangerina) Oil
Fig (Ficus Carica) Juice
Aloe Barbadensis Extract

Eighth Edition (1999) Monograph Name

Citrus Tangerina (Tangerine) Peel Oil
Ficus Carica (Fig) Fruit Juice
Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Extract

Conventions for Assigning INCI Names to Botanicals

The following conventions were used to develop the revised INCI names for botanicals in this edition of the *Dictionary*.

1. The Latin Binomial Name (Genus/species) is used as the first part of the INCI name.
2. The English common name (when judged necessary) is included parenthetically as the second part of the INCI name. (The revised names for botanicals do not identify common plant names unless such names are frequently cited in the medical literature, and/or are judged to be widely recognized by consumers.)
3. The plant part name is included as the third part of the INCI name. (When a preparation is derived from two or more plant parts or the whole plant, the individual parts are not included in the INCI name. They are, however, identified in the definition.)
4. The type of preparation is named as the final part of the INCI name.

To further promote consumer understanding for the revised INCI names for botanicals, CTFA and the FDA are collaborating to place a directory of the common English plant names and the corresponding Genus/species names on their respective Internet home pages. A copy of this directory is included in Section 14, Botanical Cross Index.

Differing Approaches to Botanical Nomenclature in the United States and the EU

At the present time, different INCI names for botanicals have been adopted for the United States and EU, based on different regulatory approaches. While CTFA and Colipa are working to develop a harmonized approach that will meet the regulatory requirements of both markets in the future, this edition is being prepared for publication in mid-1999, and a number of issues on botanical nomenclature are still being discussed with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the European Commission. There is, however, general agreement that, in the future, the labeling names for botanicals should identify the Genus/species of the plant, the plant part, and the type of preparation as part of the name.

In this edition of the *Dictionary* we have included separate INCI monograph names for each botanical, corresponding to both the new U.S. proposed Genus/species, plant part, and type of preparation approach, and to the EU Genus/species only approach.

Where to Find Labeling Names for Botanicals when the INCI names for U.S. and EU Markets Differ

This edition of the *Dictionary* identifies the appropriate INCI botanical names for the U.S. and EU markets under the Technical/Other Names field in the monographs with the appropriate market indicated in parentheses. For example, in the monograph for Hordeum Distichon (Barley) Flour the Technical/Other Names field will identify the labeling name for the EU market as Hordeum Distchon (EU).

Note: (EU) must not be used on finished product labels as part of the INCI name.

EU Botanical Functions

In the EU Inventory, 1996, English version, the function listed for botanical ingredients is "Botanicals." In the individual monographs for the EU Botanicals in this dition of the Dictionary, therefore, "Function" is not listed as a separate information category.

Denatured Alcohol

"Alcohol Denat." is the established INCI labeling name for ethyl alcohol that is denatured (rendered non-potable) in accordance with national regulations in the EU member states and in the United States.

In the United States, the names and formula specifications for specially denatured (SD) alcohols are listed in the U.S. Department of the Treasury Regulations under Title 27, U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations*, Parts 20 and 21 (27 CFR 20 & 21). Examples of names specified in this regulation are SD Alcohol 40-D and SD Alcohol 38-B. The monographs for the SD alcohols provide information on the denaturants required to be used in the United States.

For the U.S. market, labelers may use either the "SD Alcohol" names or "Alcohol Denat." on product labels. For products intended to be marketed in the United States and the EU, the name "Alcohol Denat." should be used.

U.S. Over-the-Counter (OTC) Drug Ingredients

U.S. OTC drug active ingredients are regulated by the U.S. FDA and require premarket approval for safety and efficacy before use. Some U.S. OTC drug active ingredients have been reported to have a purely cosmetic purpose in cosmetic formulations, in addition to being safe and effective drug ingredients. An example would be the use of a sunscreen agent to protect the colorants in a formulation, packaged in a clear bottle, from UV degradation.

Some U.S. OTC drug functions may not be regulated as drugs in other countries. Such drug functions may be assigned to ingredients *not* approved for such use in the United States. In Section 4, Functions, ingredients approved for use as U.S. OTC drug active ingredients are identified by an asterisk. In addition, when a U.S. drug name differs from the INCI name, the U.S. drug name is listed parenthetically.

EU Trivial Names

In the EU, "trivial" names are listed in the EU Cosmetic Ingredient Inventory. These names represent common names that should be easily recognized by consumers in

the EU wh re eleven different languages are spoken. The trivial names are based primarily on designations taken from the *European Pharmacopoela*. Examples of such INCI labeling names harmonized for the U.S. and EU markets are shown below:

- Water (Aqua)
- Beeswax (Cera Alba)
- Sea Salt (Maris Sal)

EU Trivial Name Functions

Functions for EU trivial names can be found in the EU Cosmetic Ingredient Inventory, 1996. A trivial name may have differing functions dependent on the ingredient preparation. To prevent confusion, the functions for the trivial names are not listed in the *Dictionary*.

Fragrance/Parfum

The terms Fragrance and Parfum are used as INCI labeling names in the United States and the EU respectively. These names are used to identify that a product contains a material or combination of materials to produce or to mask a particular odor.

Flavor/Aroma

The terms Flavor and Aroma are used as INCI labeling names in the United States and the EU respectively. These names are used to identify that a product contains a material or combination of materials to produce or to mask a particular flavor.

B. Specific Disclaimers

The ingredients in the *Dictionary* do not represent an approved list of cosmetic ingredients. The inclusion of any ingredient means only that it is offered for sale for use in cosmetic products. It does not imply that the substance is safe for use as a cosmetic ingredient, nor does it indicate that its use as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations of the United States or any other country.

The assignment of an INCI name does not imply that the ingredient is "approved," "certified," or "endorsed" by CTFA or any other organization or governmental body.

Conversely, the absence of an ingredient from the *Dictionary* does not imply that the ingredient may not or should not be used in finished cosmetic products.

INCI names do not imply standards or grades of purity.

> NOTE: *The suitability for use of any ingredient, as a component of a finished cosmetic product or for any other purpose, is solely the responsibility of the cosmetic product manufacturer, the distributor, or other users of this publication.*

Manufacturers intending to produce and/or market cosmetic products in the United States are urged to consult applicable regulations. These regulations may be found in the U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 21 (21 CFR). Manufacturers are also urged to check notices in the U.S. *Federal Register* and to familiarize themselves with state laws and regulations that may provide additional information regarding the manufacture and sale of cosmetic products.

Firms marketing products in countries outside the United States should consult the laws and regulations in those countries for information on their legal requirements. For information on the laws and regulations of many countries, see the latest edition of the *CTFA International Regulatory/Resource Manual*, or the *International Regulatory Data Base*, both available from CTFA.

The identification of a function in a monograph should not be construed as proof that the ingredient performs such function in a finished cosmetic product. The function of an ingredient is often affected by other ingredients in the formulation. Functions listed for ingredients are identified by the supplier or are assigned by the International Nomenclature Committee in accordance with the function descriptions provided in Section 4, Functions.

The INCI names in the *Dictionary* are recognized by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as the labeling names that must be used for cosmetic ingredient labeling under U.S. regulation 21 CFR 701.3. This recogniti n of the *Dictionary* does not imply that the ingredients contained therein are considered to be "safe" or "approved" for use by the FDA.

C. Labeling Reminders

There are some specific conventions used in the *Dictionary* that must be observed when determining INCI

names for ingredient labeling purposes. The most important of these are outlined below.

1. **INCI Names: Th term "(r)"** - In Section 6, Technical/Trade Names/INCI Names, under the column headed "INCI names" the term "(or)" may appear. This notifies the user that more than one INCI name corresponds to the particular chemical name or trade name; the INCI name for labeling in the United States may differ from the name required in the EU. The individual monograph for each of the listed INCI names, and relevant sections of the introduction must be consulted for information on labeling requirements in each market.
2. **Trade Name Mixtures: The term "(and)"** - In Section 6, Technical/Trade Names/INCI Names, the term "(and)" is used between individual ingredients to identify compounded mixtures or blends of ingredients. When labeling a finished product containing a trade name material that is a mixture or blend, each component of the mixture is required to be listed in descending order of predominance with respect to all ingredients in the formulation. In Section 6, each component of a mixture is listed in the descending order of predominance of the mixture, separated by the term "(and)." *The term "(and)" should not be used when listing the ingredients on the finished product label.* Information on the actual concentration of each component of such mixtures must be obtained from the supplier.
3. **Solvents and Diluents** - Solvents and diluents in raw materials, such as surfactants, polymers, and resins, are not identified as part of the INCI name (see F. Nomenclature Conventions, Rule 31). However, diluents and/or solvents must be listed on the package label in their proper order of predominance with respect to all other ingredients in the formulation. Information on the concentration of solvents and/or diluents contained in such raw materials must be obtained from the supplier.
4. **Extracts** - The INCI names for extracts represent the "material extracted" (see F. Nomenclature Conventions, Rule 30). Many extracts are supplied with the extracting solvent and/or other diluents. The solvents and/or diluents in extracts must be listed in their proper order of predominance, along with all other ingredients in the formulation, on the package label. The solvents and/or diluents in a specific extract may be found under its trade name in Section 6, Technical/Trade Names/INCI Names. Information on the concentration of solvents and/or diluents in a specific extract must be obtained from the supplier.
5. **Incidental Ingredients** - Incidental ingredients contained in cosmetic raw materials are not included in the INCI name. Incidental ingredients include antioxidants, preservatives, or processing aids that are present for a specific function in a raw material, but are not intended to have a technical or functional effect in the finished cosmetic and are present at an insignificant level in the finished cosmetic product. For more information on requirements for incidental ingredients see 21 CFR 701.3 (l)(1) and (2).

Additional information on the labeling requirements for products marketed in the United States may be found in the *CTFA Labeling Manual,* Sixth Edition (1997). Information on the regulatory status of colorants in the United States and many other countries may be found in the *CTFA International Color Handbook,* Second Edition (1992). A reference guide to the cosmetic laws, regulations, and information sources for many countries may be found in the *CTFA International Regulatory/Resource Manual,* Fourth Edition (1995). A separate listing of all ingredients known to be approved for cosmetic use in Japan may be found in the *CTFA List of Japanese Cosmetic Ingredients,* Fourth Edition (1999) .

Additional information concerning cosmetic regulatory requirements in the EU may be obtained by contacting

Colipa, the European Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Perfumery Association
Rue du Congrès 5-7
B-1000 Bruxelles, Belgium
Phone: (32) 2 227-6610
Fax: (32) 2 227-6627
E-mail: colipa@colipa.be

D. INCI Name Assignment Procedures

International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredient (INCI) names may be assigned only by CTFA's International Nomenclature Committee (INC).

Requests for assignment of an INCI name must be submitted to CTFA on Form TN.

After a preliminary review by CTFA, the Form TN is reviewed by the INC, and an INCI name is proposed.

Once the INC has proposed a name, the submitter is advised of the name and given the opportunity to petition

for a change. Petitions must be based on sound scientific principles and consider the current nomenclature conventions. The supplier is informed officially by CTFA of the INC's decision on the petition.

CTFA staff then search the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) database to confirm CAS Numbers and chemical synonyms. Other information sources are also searched for details on the ingredient, and all available information is included in the CTFA cosmetic ingredient database, awaiting the publication of the next edition of the *Dictionary*.

INCI names are assigned to ingredients based on their chemical structure and composition. Because name assignments are based on written information provided by the supplier or manufacturer of the ingredient, it is the supplier's responsibility to ensure that the information submitted is complete and accurate.

To ensure the accuracy of name assignments and cross references in the *Dictionary*, CTFA annually sends each supplier or manufacturer a report of all materials to be listed in future editions. It is the responsibility of each firm to inform CTFA of any changes in their trade names and contact information.

Companies wishing to change an INCI name must send a written request to the International Nomenclature Committee. Such requests must include information supporting the request, including the rationale for the change, alternate nomenclature, and information on the structure or composition of the material, including analytical data, if applicable, to justify the change.

The INC also reserves the right to amend or delete names from the *Dictionary* when such actions are deemed necessary for technical accuracy or other reasons.

NOTE: *Listings in the Dictionary are performed by CTFA free of charge as a service to the cosmetic and personal care industry. Every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the listings. In submitting information for inclusion in the Dictionary, persons acknowledge that CTFA shall not be responsible for errors or omissions in any listing, and that any errors or omissions that do occur will be remedied only by publishing the correct information in the next edition of the publication.*

Persons wishing to have an INCI name assigned to a cosmetic raw material should contact CTFA for copies of Form TN, "International Nomenclature Submission Form":

International Nomenclature Committee
c/o CTFA Science Department
1101 17th Street, NW, Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20036-4702, USA
Fax: 202-331-1969

E. Section Descriptions

Section 1 Monographs

Because INCI labeling names vary for some categories of ingredients in different countries, it is essential that users of the *Dictionary* consult the monographs for information on the appropriate use of INCI labeling names for different markets. For a full description of the INCI names that may be required for different markets see "Regulatory and Ingredient Use Information," in Volume 1, Introduction, Part A.

Each monograph begins with a "title" which is the INCI labeling name for that particular ingredient.

Monographs may also contain the following information fields:

1. **INCI Name** - International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredient (INCI) names are recognized in many countries as the names required for listing ingredients on cosmetic package labels.
2. **CAS, EINECS, and ELINCS Numbers** - These are registry numbers assigned to ingredients for identification purposes. These numbers are further described in Section 7, CAS and EINECS Registry Numbers.
3. **Empirical Formula** - Abbreviated formulas for chemical compounds are included in the monograph when known and applicable. The convention for designating empirical formulas is in accordance with the Chemical Abstracts Service system (see Section 8, Empirical Formulas).
4. **Definition/Structure** - Definitions are provided for each INCI name and may include a chemical structure. The definition may also include a reference to "Regulatory and Ingredient Use Information" in Volume 1, Introduction, Part A, to identify the appropriate INCI labeling names when such names differ in the United States and the EU.

- **Information Sources** - This field provides reference to various compendia containing information on the ingredient. A new feature in this edition of the *Dictionary* is the identification of the conclusions from the Final Reports prepared by the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel (for more information see Section 9, CIR Index).
- **Chemical Class** - Information for this monograph field may be found in Section 3, Chemical Classes.
- **Functions** - Information for this monograph field may be found in Section 4, Functions.
- **Reported Product Categories** - Information for this monograph field may be found in Section 5, Reported Product Categories.
- **Technical/Other Names** - This field lists technical names and synonyms associated with each INCI name. Technical names include those provided by suppliers as well as those found in technical references such as the Merck Index, Chemical Abstracts, the Colour Index, and from regulatory sources such as the U.S. FDA, the U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations*, the EU Cosmetic Directive, and the EU Inventory of Cosmetic Ingredients. New to this edition is the identification of labeling names listed under the "Technical/Other Names" that may be used when the INCI labeling names for the U.S. and the EU markets differ. This occurs with botanicals, colorants (except hair colorants), EU Trivial names and their U.S. counterparts, and with the terms use to designate fragrance and flavor. These differences are explained in Volume 1, Introduction, Part A.
- **Trade Names** - This monograph field lists the trade names provided by the supplier or manufacturer of the ingredient. To minimize confusion, trade names identical to INCI names are not included.
- **Trade Name Mixtures** - This monograph field lists the trade names of ingredients that are supplied as compounded mixtures including the monograph ingredient and one or more other ingredients. To determine the composition of these mixtures, refer to Section 6, Technical/Trade Names/INCI Names.

ection 2 Glossary of Technical Terms

is section provides definitions for many technical rms found in the *Dictionary*.

Section 3 Chemical Classes

This section lists the chemical classes (e.g., alcohols, synthetic polymers) of ingredients with a brief definition of each. Chemical classes are assigned by the International Nomenclature Committee (INC) based on the major functional groups present in the molecule. Also included as chemical classes are Colorants and Essential Oils. These classes of ingredients are best grouped under a common function or type of ingredient. Relevant INCI names are identified under each chemical class heading.

Section 4 Functions

This section lists the functions used to identify an ingredient's purpose in a finished product formulation, along with a brief description of each function. The functions listed are either claimed by the supplier or are assigned by the INC. Under each function is a listing of ingredients that reportedly perform that function. Individual ingredients often have more than one function and may appear in multiple functional categories.

Functions for EU trivial names may be found in the EU Cosmetic Ingredient Inventory, 1996. As one trivial name may have differing functions dependent on the ingredient preparation, the functions for the trivial names are not listed in the *Dictionary* to prevent confusion.

The functions listed are not intended to represent the only functions an ingredient may perform, and do not preclude the assignment of additional functions. An ingredient's function may be influenced by its concentration, and by the conditions of use in the final formulation.

NOTE: *The listing of a function associated with a given INCI name should not be considered proof that the ingredient performs such function, and the absence of the listing of any given function should not be taken as precluding that function.*

Section 5 Reported Product Categories

This section lists product categories, as defined by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Each product category includes a list of ingredients, reported to the FDA under the Industry Voluntary Reporting Program, U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 21 CFR 720, as being used in that category of product. Results obtained from a CTFA User Survey are included with the FDA's data.

Aluminum Starch Octenylsuccinate
Arginine DNA
Benzyl Hyaluronate
Biosaccharide Gum-1
Butoxy Chitosan
Calcium DNA
Carboxybutyl Chitosan
Carboxymethyl Chitin
Carboxymethyl Chitosan
Carboxymethyl Chitosan Succinamide
Cellulose
Cellulose Acetate
Cellulose Acetate Butyrate
Cellulose Acetate Propionate
Cellulose Acetate Propionate Carboxylate
Chitin
Chitin Glycolate
Chitosan
Chitosan Adipate
Chitosan Ascorbate
Chitosan Formate
Chitosan Glycolate
Chitosan Lactate
Chitosan PCA
Chitosan Salicylate
Chitosan Succinamide
Collodion
Copper DNA
Cysteine DNA
Dimethylsilanol Hyaluronate
Distarch Glyceryl Ether
Distarch Phosphate
DNA
Galactoarabinan
Glycogen
Glycosaminoglycans
Heparin
Histidine DNA
Hyaluronic Acid
Hydrogenated Honey
Hydroxyethyl Chitosan
Hydroxypropyl Chitosan
Lysine DNA
Magnesium DNA
Melanin
Microcrystalline Cellulose
Natto Gum
Nitrocellulose
Potassium DNA
Potassium Hyaluronate
RNA
Rubber Latex
Sclerotium Gum
Sodium Carboxymethyl Chitin
Sodium Chitosan Methylene Phosphonate
Sodium Chondroitin Sulfate
Sodium Dermatan Sulfate
Sodium Dextran Sulfate
Sodium DNA
Sodium Heparin
Sodium Hyaluronate
Sodium Hyaluronate Dimethylsilanol
Sodium Palmitoyl Chondroitin Sulfate
Sodium Polyacrylate Starch
Sodium RNA
Sodium Starch Octenylsuccinate
Sodium Stearoyl Chondroitin Sulfate
Sodium Stearoyl DNA
Sodium Stearoyl Hyaluronate
Soluble Proteoglycan
Starch/Acrylates/Acrylamide Copolymer
Starch Diethylaminoethyl Ether
Zinc DNA

Biological Products

This large and diverse class of materials is not defined chemically. Specific ingredients derived from biological sources are classified on the basis of their chemistry and are not included in this listing. The majority of the materials in this class are mixtures derived from plants (herbs, roots, flowers, fruits, or seeds), but some animal-derived materials are included. *Lanolin and Lanolin Derivatives* are described as a separate chemical class, as are the plant and animal-derived *Proteins*, *Protein Derivatives*, *Carbohydrates*, and *Biological Polymers*. Other biological ingredients are classified as *Fats and Oils* or *Essential Oils*.

Abies Alba
Abies Balsamea
Abies Balsamea (Balsam Canada) Extract
Abies Balsamea (Balsam Canada) Resin
Abies Pectinata
Abies Pectinata Extract
Abies Sibirica
Acacia Catechu
Acacia Catechu Gum
Acacia Concinna
Acacia Concinna Fruit Extract
Acacia Dealbata
Acacia Dealbata Leaf Extract
Acacia Decurrens
Acacia Decurrens Extract
Acacia Farnesiana
Acacia Farnesiana Extract
Acacia Farnesiana Gum
Acacia Senegal
Acacia Senegal Extract
Acacia Senegal Gum
Acacia Senegal Gum Extract
Acanthopanax Senticosus
Acanthopanax Senticosus (Eleuthero Ginseng) Root Extract
Acer Pseudoplatinus
Acer Pseudoplatinus Extract
Acer Saccharinum
Acer Saccharinum (Sugar Maple) Extract
Achillea Millefolium
Achillea Millefolium Extract
Achyranthes Fauriei
Achyranthes Fauriei Root Extract
Acidopholus/Grape Ferment
Acinetobacter Ferment
Acinetobacter Ferment Extract
Acorus Calamus
Acorus Calamus Root Extract
Acorus Calamus Root Powder
Actinidia Chinensis
Actinidia Chinensis (Kiwi) Fruit
Actinidia Chinensis (Kiwi) Fruit Extract
Actinidia Chinensis (Kiwi) Fruit Juice
Actinidia Chinensis (Kiwi) Fruit Water
Actinidia Chinensis (Kiwi) Seed
Adansonia Digitata
Adiantum Capillus Veneris
Adiantum Capillus Veneris Leaf Extract
Aegopodium Podagraria
Aegopodium Podagraria Extract
Aesculus Chinensis
Aesculus Chinensis Extract
Aesculus Hippocastanum
Aesculus Hippocastanum Flower Water
Aesculus Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut) Bark Extract
Aesculus Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut) Extract
Agaricus Bisporus
Agaricus Bisporus (Mushroom) Stem Extract
Agastache Foeniculum
Agastache Foeniculum
Agave Americana
Agave Americana Leaf Extract
Agave Rigida
Agave Rigida (Sisal)
Agave Rigida (Sisal) Extract
Agrimonia Eupatoria
Agrimonia Eupatoria Leaf Extract

Acid Yellow 23 Aluminum Lake
Acid Yellow 73
Acid Yellow 73 Sodium Salt
Basic Blue 6
Basic Blue 7
Basic Blue 26
Basic Blue 41
Basic Violet 10
Basic Violet 14
Basic Yellow 11
Brilliant Black 1
Carbon Black
Curry Red
Direct Blue 86
Direct Red 23
Direct Red 81
Direct Violet 48
Direct Yellow 12
Fast Green FCF
Ferric Ammonium Citrate
Natural Red 26
Ninhydrin
Pigment Blue 15
Pigment Blue 15:2
Pigment Green 7
Pigment Orange 5
Pigment Red 4
Pigment Red 5
Pigment Red 48
Pigment Red 53
Pigment Red 53:1
Pigment Red 57
Pigment Red 57:1
Pigment Red 63:1
Pigment Red 64:1
Pigment Red 68
Pigment Red 83
Pigment Red 88
Pigment Red 90:1 Aluminum Lake
Pigment Red 112
Pigment Red 172 Aluminum Lake
Pigment Red 173 Aluminum Lake
Pigment Violet 19
Pigment Yellow 1
Pigment Yellow 3
Pigment Yellow 12
Pigment Yellow 13
Pigment Yellow 73
Pigment Red 190
Ponceau SX
Solvent Green 3
Solvent Green 7
Solvent Orange 1
Solvent Red 1
Solvent Red 3
Solvent Red 23
Solvent Red 24
Solvent Red 43
Solvent Red 48
Solvent Red 49:1
Solvent Red 72
Solvent Red 73
Solvent Violet 13
Solvent Yellow 29
Solvent Yellow 33
Solvent Yellow 44
Solvent Yellow 18
Sunset Yellow
Sunset Yellow Aluminum Lake
Vat Red 1

Essential Oils

Essential oils are volatile organic constituents of plants normally obtained by distillation. They constitute a chemically diverse group of compounds and mixtures of natural origin. Their common characteristic is their volatility and the presence of a flavor or odor, e.g., Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil. They are different in this respect from so-called fixed oils, the *Fats and Oils* commonly found in plant and animal tissues (e.g., Cocos Nucifera (Coconut) Oil or Shark Liver Oil). They are widely used as perfume and flavor ingredients.

Abies Alba Leaf Oil
Abies Pectinata Oil
Abies Sibirica Oil
Achillea Millefolium Oil
Amyris Balsamifera Bark Oil
Angelica Archangelica Root Oil
Aniba Rosaeodora (Rosewood) Wood Oil
Anthemis Nobilis Flower Oil
Betula Alba Oil
Boswellia Carterii Oil
Calendula Officinalis Flower Oil
Callitris Intratropica Wood Oil
Callitris Quadrivalvis Gum
Camelina Sativa Seed Oil
Camellia Sinensis Leaf Oil
Cananga Odorata Flower Oil
Cananga Odorata Flower Wax
Canarium Commune Gum Oil
Capsicum Frutescens Resin
Carum Carvi (Caraway) Fruit Oil
Carum Petroselinum (Parsley) Seed Oil
Cedrus Atlantica (Cedarwood) Bark Oil
Chamaecyparis Obtusa Oil
Chamomilla Recutita (Matricaria) Flower Oil
Cinnamomum Camphora (Camphor) Bark Oil
Cinnamomum Cassia Leaf Oil
Cinnamomum Zeylanicum Bark Oil
Cistus Labdaniferus Oil
Citrus Aurantifolia (Lime) Oil
Citrus Aurantium Amara (Bitter Orange) Oil
Citrus Aurantium Bergamia (Bergamot) Fruit Oil
Citrus Aurantium Dulcis (Orange) Flower Oil
Citrus Aurantium Dulcis (Orange) Oil
Citrus Grandis (Grapefruit) Peel Oil
Citrus Medica Limonum (Lemon) Peel Oil
Citrus Nobilis (Mandarin Orange) Peel Oil
Citrus Tangerina (Tangerine) Oil
Commiphora Myrrha Oil
Coriandrum Sativum (Coriander) Fruit Oil
Coriandrum Sativum (Coriander) Seed Oil
Cuminum Cyminum (Cumin) Seed Oil
Cupressus Sempervirens Oil
Cymbopogon Martini Oil
Cymbopogon Nardus (Citronella) Oil
Cymbopogon Schoenanthus Oil
Cyperus Esculentus Root Oil
Dalea Spinosa Seed Oil
Elettaria Cardamomum Seed Oil
Eucalyptus Citriodora Oil
Eucalyptus Globulus Leaf Oil
Eugenia Caryophyllus (Clove) Flower Oil
Eugenia Caryophyllus (Clove) Leaf Oil
Foeniculum Vulgare (Fennel) Oil
Gardenia Florida Oil
Gaultheria Procumbens (Wintergreen) Leaf Oil
Geranium Maculatum Oil
Humulus Lupulus (Hops) Cone Oil
Hypericum Perforatum Oil
Hyptis Suaveolens Seed Oil
Hyssopus Officinalis Leaf Oil
Illicium Verum (Anise) Oil
Jasminum Officinale (Jasmine) Oil
Juniperus Communis Fruit Oil
Juniperus Mexicana Oil
Juniperus Oxycedrus Wood Oil
Juniperus Virginiana Oil
Laurus Nobilis Oil
Lavandula Angustifolia (Lavender) Oil
Lavandula Hybrida Oil
Leptospermum Scoparium Oil
Levisticum Officinale Oil
Liquidambar Styraciflua Oil
Litsea Cubeba Fruit Oil
Massoy Bark Oil
Melaleuca Leucadendron Cajaputi Oil
Melissa Officinalis (Balm Mint) Leaf Oil
Mentha Arvensis Leaf Oil
Mentha Piperita (Peppermint) Oil